

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LOCAL BRANCHES

"All papers presented to the Association and Branches shall become the property of the Association with the understanding that they are not to be published in any other publication prior to their publication in those of the Association, except with the consent of the Council."—Part of Chapter VI, Article VI of the By-Laws.

Article IV of Chapter VII reads: "Each local branch having not less than 50 dues-paid members of the Association, holding not less than six meetings annually with an attendance of not less than 9 members at each meeting, and the proceedings of which shall have been submitted to the JOURNAL for publication, may elect one representative to the House of Delegates."

Reports of the meetings of the Local Branches shall be mailed to the Editor on the day following the meeting, if possible. Minutes should be typewritten, with wide spaces between the lines. Care should be taken to give proper names correctly, and manuscript should be signed by the reporter.

BALTIMORE.

The March meeting of the Baltimore Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was held at the Hotel Emerson on March 26, 1926, 8:15 P.M., President R. I. Swain presiding.

Dr. John Glassford, Chief Chemist of McCormick & Co., Baltimore, Md. was the speaker, his subject being "Essential Oils and Synthetic Perfumes."

The speaker compared the pleasures of the sense of smell with those of sight and hearing, mentioning that, although the pleasures of the sense of smell are secondary and auxiliary to those of sight and hearing, they enhance their enjoyment by a subtle charm, unobtrusive yet insistent, like the delicate touch of flavor which the skilled cook adds to the dainty dish and which we do not notice but would miss greatly were it not there.

He referred to the classifications by Henning of the six elementary odors, namely: Spicy, flowery, fruity, resinous, foul and scorched, and the more elaborate classifications of odors by Zwaardemaker—ethereal or fruity, aromatic, fragrant or balsamic, ambrosial, alliaceous, empyreumatic or burnt, hircine or cheesy, repulsive, and nauseating or fetid. Following the above-mentioned classifications with modifications, Dr. Glassford divided the essential oils and synthetic perfumes into eight classes: Ethereal or fruity oils, aromatic oils, camphoraceous oils, light flowery oils, heavy flowery oils, balsamic perfume materials, ambrosials as musk and ambergris, and pungent oils, as oil of mustard.

He explained the different means of obtaining essential oils and other perfume materials, such as mechanical expression, distillation, extraction by means of a volatile solvent, absorption by hot fat and absorption

by cold fat, and pointed out the advantages of each process in connection with the particular oil or perfume.

Dr. Glassford enumerated in detail the constituents of essential oils, and stated that although hydrocarbons are of very minor importance as perfume materials, they make up the great bulk of many essential oils. He mentioned that alcohols are a far more odorous class of compounds than terpenes, and enumerated some of the alcohols, as well as the esters of these alcohols, found in our perfumes. He mentioned that in point of odor value the aldehydes are the most important of all perfume constituents or materials, and that the synthetic production of aldehydes in a state of purity has revolutionized the art of perfumery and the manufacture of artificial flavors. Natural flower and fruit oils can now be reproduced with remarkable exactness with the aid of aldehydes. He further considered other constituents such as the ketones, phenols, oxides, lactones, nitrogenous perfume materials, including the three artificial musks; the sulphur compounds, and the acids, as benzoic, valerianic, etc.

The speaker cleverly compared all the perfume materials he had considered to notes on the various musical instruments at the disposal of the composer, and the finished perfume to a musical symphony, stating that in the same way, if the instruments are well blended there is music, if not, only a noise; in the case of perfumes, if the odors are well combined there is a perfume, and if not, only a smell.

He classified the finished perfumes as perfumes proper, or concentrated solutions of perfume oils in alcohols; colognes and toilet waters of light floral character; and bouquets, which he further subdivided into the French bouquets of the more flowery character, and

the Oriental bouquets of the aromatic or ambrosial character.

Dr. Glassford discussed the perfume materials used for soaps and powders; and also mentioned the use of fixatives to hold the more volatile oils and to prevent their evaporating too fast when the perfume is used, closing the address with a recitation of the alleged history of the first production of the most famous of all perfumes—Otto of Rose.

In a pleasing and gracious manner, Mrs. Clifford Southall contributed to the pleasures of the sense of hearing by rendering several vocal solos.

B. OLIVE COLE, *Secretary-Treasurer*.

CHICAGO.

The 158th meeting of the Chicago Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was held at the School of Pharmacy Building, April 16th, with President Kolb in the chair. A resolution of the committee appointed at the previous meeting was read by President Kolb and after some discussion was unanimously approved by the meeting.

The speaker of the evening, F. A. Upsher Smith, Ph.C., of Minneapolis, Minn., presented an address entitled "Cultivation of Digitalis by One Who Grows It." The paper brought out the development of Digitalis cultivation in this country and the commercial phases, indicating the difficulty of establishing a market for American-grown drugs even of most superior quality in competition with imported drugs; the type of soil and preparation of soil for the growing of the plant; the experimentation with other species of *Digitalis purpurea*; some of the difficulties of cultivation and the anxiety over the vagueness of the weather; the methods of collection, curing and standardization; and a rather extended history of the use of the drug. The many splendid lantern slides brought out distinctions in the various varieties and species of Digitalis, the appearance of the fields of the growing plant and the houses and apparatus used in curing, powdering, sifting and standardizing the drug. Special reference was given to the work being done on *Digitalis lutea* which apparently possesses a slightly higher therapeutic value with a markedly lessened tendency to toxicity than does *Digitalis purpurea*.

In the discussion Wm. Gray and Cornelius Vanderpool inquired regarding the deterioration of the drug, after it had been properly cured and stored. Mr. Smith replied that the powdered drug in capsules kept in tightly

sealed bottles showed, over a period of five years, a deterioration of less than one per cent per year. Inquiry was made as to the possibility of supplying the carefully prepared and standardized drug in bulk for prescription use and Mr. Smith replied that there seemed to be no market for such a product as the cost of production and standardization was so much higher than the price of the imported article and all of the Digitalis that he could produce from seven acres of land was being distributed in the form of tincture or capsules in which the dosage was carefully standardized.

Mr. Bohumil Zeman inquired regarding the effect of manure upon the quality of the resulting drug. Mr. Smith answered that manures tended to increase the size of the plant and of the leaf but so far as he could observe had little or no effect upon increasing the strength of the drug.

Mr. Kolb brought out the point that Calcium Lactate was now being combined with Digitalis for dropsical and cardiac affections on the theory that the heart trouble was largely due to calcium deficiency in the blood. Others commented on this medication.

Dean W. B. Day referred to a former meeting of the A. PH. A. in which Dr. Robert A. Hatcher and Prof. C. S. N. Hallberg discussed the "cat method" of Digitalis assay. This was one of Dr. Hatcher's earliest papers on the "cat method." Mr. Smith heartily approved of the cat method of standardization.

I. A. Becker referred to the need of keeping the tincture in small, full bottles. Mr. Smith emphasized this point and indicated that it was the presence of air that led to the deterioration of the tincture and of air and moisture that deteriorated the drug.

Dr. B. L. Monias inquired regarding the preparation of an infusion of Digitalis by the use of cold water. He stated that a maceration of the powdered drug in cold water for one-half hour extracted all of the heart stimulating principle but not the nauseous principle. Mr. Smith indicated that the best way of preparing an infusion of Digitalis was in a thermos bottle and that any desired temperature could be almost exactly maintained during the one hour or one-half hour of maceration by this means.

A very hearty vote of thanks was given to the lecturer.

P. J. KOLB, *President*.

E. N. GATHERCOAL, *Secretary*.

CINCINNATI.

The Cincinnati Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION held its April meeting at Ohio Valley Druggists' Association Headquarters on the 20th. President H. E. Iglar presided.

Charles Ehlers, member of the Ohio State Board of Pharmacy, reviewed the U. S. P. X. Points that he specifically emphasized during his talk were general tests, general formulas, abbreviations, standard temperatures, lists of official preparations, biological assays and dosage.

Plans are being made by a joint committee from the Ohio Valley Druggists' Association and the Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION for the entertainment of delegates to the 20th annual convention of the American Druggists' Fire Insurance Company which will meet in Cincinnati, May 24-29. Among the guests and visitors will be Dr. J. H. Beall, Urbana, Ill.; Dr. W. C. Anderson, Brooklyn; Dr. E. F. Kelly, of Baltimore; President L. L. Walton of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, and President Henry Pollock of the Ohio State Pharmaceutical Association.

BERTHA OTT, *Secretary*.

DETROIT.

The April meeting of the Detroit Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was held at the Wayne County Medical Building, Friday, April 9, 1926.

The meeting was preceded by an excellent dinner which was well attended. Students of the Pharmacy Department of the University of Michigan, and of the College of Pharmacy of the City of Detroit turned out in large numbers, which was gratifying to the members who arranged the program for a Students' Night.

The meeting was called to order by President Rowe. The minutes of the previous meeting were read by the Secretary and approved. Communications from Dr. Jacoby and Treasurer F. F. Ingram, Jr., were read. Mr. Ingram expressed his regret at not being able to attend the meeting to encourage the students in their efforts.

President Rowe announced the serious condition of health of Dr. A. B. Lyons, a member of the Detroit Branch and an outstanding figure in Pharmacy. Mr. Hall suggested that a resolution be drawn up and sent to Dr.

Lyons. President Rowe instructed Mr. Hall, as chairman of the Committee, to draw up a suitable resolution and that the same be sent to Dr. Lyons at once.

A Committee on Nominations, to select the officers for the ensuing year, was appointed by the President, as follows: L. A. Seltzer, J. H. Webster and O. Gorenflo. The first speaker of the evening was Mr. Schneider of the College of the City of Detroit, on "The Need of Apprenticeship in Pharmacy." He was followed by Mr. Bower of the University of Michigan, who spoke on "The Advantages of a Longer Course in Pharmacy." Then Mr. Baker of the City College gave a humorous talk on "Why I Chose to Be a Pharmacist—Why Pharmacists Interviewed Chose to Become Pharmacists." Mr. Mitchell of the University of Michigan followed with a very interesting talk on "What One Should Get Out of a College Education." Mr. Poliat of the City College gave his version on "What Service an Apprentice Should Be to a Drug Store." Mr. Byce of the U. of M. followed with a talk on "Education as a Prerequisite to the State Board Examination."

The last speaker was Mr. Mellon of the Detroit College of Pharmacy of the Detroit Institute of Technology. Mr. Mellon had no prepared talk, but was inspired by the other students and gave his impression of pharmacy from the standpoint of student and apprentice. A general discussion followed. Mr. Field expressed his opinion that education should be considered by the State Board as much as practical experience.

Mr. Seltzer then expressed his appreciation to the student body for their interesting talks and for their activities in the Detroit Branch. He assured them "Students' Night" would be a regular feature in the future. Mr. Hall discussed the value of practical experience in the drug store. Professors Stocking and Lakey responded with talks on pharmaceutical education.

President Rowe closed one of the most interesting meetings by thanking the students for their hearty cooperation and splendid program.

BERNARD A. BIALK, *Secretary*.

NEW YORK.

The March meeting of the New York Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was held on the evening of the eighth with Clyde L. Eddy presiding.

Robert S. Lehman, for the committee on education and legislation, presented a comprehensive report on state and national legislation and warned his hearers to be on the lookout for bogus narcotic prescriptions. Referring to the bill in the State Legislature providing for the annual registration of physicians, he considered this a great protection for the public and should have the backing of the drug trade. The various features of the report led to an interesting discussion participated in by Dr. George Diekman, Solomon B. Groisser, Hugo H. Schaefer, Clyde L. Eddy and Turner Currens.

Secretary Gerstner drew attention to the visit of the North Carolina Pharmaceutical Association to New York during the week of June 21st. Treasurer Currens reported that a committee had met representatives of the visiting association and arrangements were being perfected for a banquet at the Hotel Pennsylvania on June 23rd.

Dr. George C. Diekman, for the committee on progress of pharmacy, presented his usual interesting report on new remedies and also abstracts from the leading foreign journals. Among the items were: Examination on Chaulmoogra Oils, Radiographic Examinations, Differentiation of Quinidine from Cinchonidine, Quantitative Estimation of Iodides, Extemporaneous Preparation of Mercurial Ointments.

The speaker of the evening was Dr. Hugo H. Schaefer. His dissertation embodied the results of research work on the chemistry of the various substances found in stick lac and was illustrated by many samples of the lac. He told of the sources of supply, collection periods, chemical constituents, moisture content, sugar and nitrogenous content, the dye stuff, resins and waxes. In dwelling on the commercial uses, the speaker said these were similar to carnauba wax and told of its employment on the soles of shoes. In concluding he spoke of the debt of gratitude he owed his Swiss preceptor, Dr. A. Tschirch.

In the discussion which followed, Dr. Army pointed out the need of development in research work and stated that we need more men like Dr. Schaefer and Dr. Moritz Dittmar.

In answer to a question by Mr. Gerstner if anything had been done in synthesis of shellac, Dr. Schaefer stated that much work had been done; during the war there was a great scarcity and the synthetic product was cheaper, but unfortunately it did not possess

the requisite elasticity and therefore could not replace the original in high grade work.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Dr. John A. Murphy, associate medical director of the H. K. Mulford Co., of Philadelphia, delivered a most interesting address under the auspices of the University of North Carolina Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION in Chapel Hill on the evening of April 15. The lecture was given in Pharmacy Hall and in addition to the pharmacy students, a large audience of the faculty, students and townspeople greatly enjoyed the instructive address of Dr. Murphy. The speaker chose for his subject, "Recent Developments in the Causes and Treatment of Asthma and Hay Fever."

Dr. Murphy told of the recent developments in the causes and treatment of asthma and hay fever. He pointed out that there are three types of the latter disease—the spring type, the so-called rose-cold; the fall type, which usually appears around the middle of August; and the perennial type, which may occur at any season of the year and which may be caused by sensitivity to emanations from domestic animals.

There are many popular misconceptions as to the causes of hay fever, according to the lecturer. One is that it is due to the rose, while as a matter of fact 90% of the cases ascribed to the rose are due to pollen from such infectious grasses as timothy, Bermuda grass and Johnson grass. Another misconception is that the golden rod causes the disease. The reason for these mistakes is the rose and golden rod are blooming at the time the pollen from the infectious grasses and from rag weed, dock, lambs quarters and plantain are prevalent in the atmosphere.

Between one and two million people in the United States are afflicted with hay fever. Relief may be obtained in the large percentage of the cases, he said, by treating the patient with an extract of the protein that is responsible for his symptoms. The treatment consists of a series of hypodermic injections beginning with a small dose and gradually increasing it as the treatment progresses up to the limit of the patient's tolerance. The plan of treatment is to begin about three months before the expected onset, where it comes at some particular season of the year, giving it once a week and carrying the treatment on through the usual period of symptoms. It is sometimes

necessary to repeat the treatment for three or four years to effect a cure.

The Branch is greatly indebted to Dr. Murphy and to the H. K. Mulford Co. for the very delightful and instructive address.

E. V. KYSER, *Secretary*.

PHILADELPHIA.

The April meeting of the Philadelphia Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was held at the P. A. R. D. building, Tuesday evening, April 13, 1926, President Cliffe presiding.

The evening was devoted to a discussion of the coming A. PH. A. Convention and a tentative program was formulated for it.

The following motion was passed and ordered sent to Local Secretary, Ambrose Hunsberger:

"That it is the sense of the April meeting of

the Philadelphia Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION that the general plans for Committees, presented by President Cliffe in the absence of Mr. Hunsberger, be approved, that the chairmen of the various committees constitute an Executive Committee, and that Local Secretary Hunsberger is the *de facto* chairman of this Committee."

A second motion was passed as follows:

"That it is also the sense of the April meeting that the Branch President, Mr. Cliffe, and the Local Secretary, Mr. Hunsberger, arrange to see Secretary E. F. Kelly at Baltimore and present the program which the Branch is desirous of having for the Convention."

Most of those present joined in for the usual dinner which was held earlier in the evening at Green's Hotel.

ADLEY B. NICHOLS, *Secretary*.

PHARMACEUTICAL ASPECTS OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

W. Bruce Philip recently addressed the Public Health Commission of the Commonwealth Club of San Francisco. He brought to the attention of his listeners a wonderful opportunity for public health through the medium of the drug store for publicity through its patrons. He stated that in one instance about a year ago 900 drug stores in northern and central California distributed a thousand pieces of Public Health literature in a few days.

He also impressed his hearers with the fact that all reasonable Narcotic, Pure Food and

Drug and Public Health laws have been fostered and promoted by pharmaceutical bodies, a long time before they were passed. He argued the appointment of pharmacists on all health promotion committees.

MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION ADDRESS THE DALLAS COUNTY PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

Several members of the American Medical Association in attendance at the annual meeting in Dallas addressed the Dallas County Pharmaceutical Association at a special session on April 23rd.

CORRESPONDENCE

ABSTRACTS FROM LETTERS OF LIFE MEMBERS, A. PH. A.

William Mittelbach.—"I certainly appreciate the Life Membership Certificate. It takes me back to 1891 to the New Orleans meeting. I well remember our trip from St. Louis to New Orleans. Among those in our car were Whelpley, Hemm, Good, Sennewald and others. We stopped at the old St. Charles Hotel. Our meetings were held in the armory if I remember rightly. It was there I saw my old friend and teacher, Prof. Maisch, for the last time. I remember Prof. Lloyd making his demonstration of testing opium for its alkaloidal strength. He had discovered some simple method of analysis. All appreciated his work. In looking over the list of those in attendance, we find that many have crossed the great divide."

J. K. Lilly.—"I acknowledge with a great deal of satisfaction the copy of certificate of Life Membership in the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION kindly sent to me recently. Please be assured that the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION shall have my keen interest as long as I live."

A HEADQUARTERS LETTER.

A manufacturer writes in reply to a letter from our fellow-member, C. P. Van Schaack of Chicago, that all the members of the staff were enrolled as members of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION in 1920 and have continued their membership ever since. He also states, "We are sure you will be pleased to hear that we are pulling strong for the ASSOCIATION."